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THE FOURTH AT HAWAII.

At Honolulu, far away in the Pacific ocean, the 4th of July was celebrated in a real old-fashioned American style.

The oration of the day was delivered by President Dole. It was an able speech, full of genuine Americanism. One sentiment was "This is the great day set apart for nobler purposes than twisting the lion's tail or making the eagle scream. It is a day of thanksgiving; it is memorial day. Its chief end is to keep warm in our hearts and to teach our children and our children's children to love our free institutions and principles of good government for which our fathers died."

Fifty of the rebel prisoners, all natives, were pardoned on the Fourth. None of the ringleaders were given their freedom, though their sentences were commuted as follows: Sentence of W. H. Creig, commuted from 20 to 15 years; T. B. Walker, 30 to 15 years; Carl Weideman, 30 to 15 years; Louis Marshall, 20 to 15 years; W. H. Seaward, R. Wilcox, W. H. Richard and C. L. Gullick, each 30 to 20 years. The fine of \$10,000 in each of the above cases was not commuted.

The county road in parts of the valley is in a bad condition. Road overseers should see that water is kept out of the roads or punish those who carelessly flood it. There are a number of bridges also that need repairing.

A daring steeple climber in under bidding all competitors for the painting of a California church steeple recently explained matters by saying that he would paint it without the expense of scaffolding and no matter how much the job was slighted the inspecting committee could not get near enough to discover the defects. That fellow would make a first class gold-bug manipulator.

It will be gratifying news to many of our taxpayers to learn that the assessor has listed and assessed all the personal property of the Midland Construction company which has been used in the construction of the railroad from Bowie to Thomas. The Board of Supervisors and the District Attorney have arranged to contest the railroad exemption law if the payment of the tax is refused.

CHARLES A. DANNA has won a victory that is of as much importance to the newspaper press at large as it is to Mr. Danna himself. Judge Brown of the United States Court has definitely settled the question that the writing and publication of an article in a newspaper alleged to be libellous in one jurisdiction cannot be construed to be punishable in another because the newspaper in question may have a circulation in such other district. Any other view would enable an aggrieved party to select as many places for the procurement of indictments as there are places where the libellous article has been read, and force the defendant to appear and defend in all of them. While the Danna case was not disposed of by a court of final appellate jurisdiction, it is an important step in the settlement of the question to the utmost importance in the liberty of the press.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The prominence given to the Monroe doctrine in Tammany's Fourth of July celebration has attracted considerable comment; and naturally attention is directed to Governor Campbell's point that although England is now trespassing upon Venezuela as he holds, in violation of that doctrine, she was foremost seventy years ago in applauding it.

As a historical fact, the formal announcement of the Monroe doctrine was unquestionably due to British suggestion. Mr. Canning, in 1823, during the days of the so-called Holy Alliance, informed Mr. Rush that Great Britain could not view with indifference the intervention of foreign powers in Spanish America, and suggested that the United States and Great Britain should make a joint declaration on that subject. The occasion was the supposed purpose of Spain's European allies, especially France, to assist her in subduing her revolted colonies in the American continents. Our Government, however, did not accept that proposal of a joint declaration, deeming itself competent to make its own announcement; and such an announcement came in Monroe's famous message.

Thus it will be seen that seventy years ago leading Englishmen strongly supported the views of the United States as to the non-intervention of European powers in American affairs. Governor Campbell, therefore, had good reason to attack the recent intimations of the British press that the Monroe doctrine cannot be respected as international law.

But while President Monroe's announcement had its origin in a British suggestion, the fundamental principle on which it was based was distinctly American, and had long been familiar in this country. Fifteen years earlier President Jefferson, writing on Oct. 20, 1803, from Washington, to Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana in regard to Cuba and Mexico, and to the efforts of the various South American colonies to make themselves independent, declared that "we consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the subject of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere. We wish to avoid the necessity of going to war till our revenue shall be entirely liberated from debt." Here the essential principle of the Monroe doctrine was discussed long before the formal declaration by that President. What Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet did was to seize and improve an occasion that Great Britain furnished.

BLACKBURN FIGHTING.

H. W. Hardin Is All Right.

The Wall Street Crowd Cannot Dictate to Him.

Silver men in Kentucky are tickled to death. The conference of the Democratic nominees and about 100 leading Democrats of Kentucky with the Democratic state central committee, resulted in a complete Waterloo for the gold monometalists on the committee, who, with others, had conspired to muzzle the nominees, nearly all of whom are silver men, and prevent the discussion of the silver question in the campaign now about to open.

The state Democrats were so resentful of the attempt to muzzle the nominees and other speakers in the campaign that those who had conceived the audacious idea made haste to back down. The conference concluded with no definite action.

All that was done was to thoroughly explode the idea that the discussion of the financial question was to be suppressed or Hardin and Blackburn to be dictated to by the Louisville gold men.

Everybody went home with the understanding that there was to be a free-for-all on the questions, each speaker to be governed by his own judgment and the dictates of his own conscience. The gold men were badly whipped.

Senator Blackburn spoke to a big crowd at Winchester this afternoon and whooped up the boys with a rattling silver speech. He said that General Hardin, the party's nominee for governor, could not evade a discussion of the silver question if he would; that after one joint debate with Bradley his silence on that great issue would cause him to be laughed out of the canvass, and that Democrats would everywhere demand that he discuss it, even if Bradley should not, but he knew that Hardin had no disposition to maintain a cowardly silence.

READ THE GUARDIAN.

THE FARM.

A great many farmers defer pruning until the trees are in leaf, in order to prevent "bleeding" or running of the sap, which occurs when the pruning is done earlier. It is probable that not much harm is done by this practice, though it is well to know that pruning in leaf is always a great check to vitality and vigor. It should therefore be practiced only on trees that are making too strong growth and whose wood is growing at the expense of fruit.

Every one is familiar with the common neglect of current bushes, often growing in grass under fences, and frequently treated with entire neglect. Old, overgrown bushes, which have grown into a mass of brush, should be thinned, and old stunted wood pruned out, and enriching and mellow cultivation given. Or, often still better, the whole bush may be taken up divided and replanted. The great point says a writer, is to give rich, mellow and continued cultivation.

The cauliflower ought to be much more generally grown by every farmer and every owner of even a small kitchen garden than at present, says a writer, and it ought to constitute a much more frequent part of the bill to fare in every household, rich or poor. It is one of the most nourishing, easily digestible, delicious and easily and quickly prepared vegetables grown. There are scores of receipts for cooking this most delicate esculent. While cabbages require four and one half hours for digestion, cauliflower can be digested in the course of two hours, and may be enjoyed with benefit by persons to whom cabbage would be ruinous owing to weak digestive organs.

When beets are washed the little fibers and ragged excrescence should not be broken off, as the juices of the root will thus be lost. Young beets boil in an hour, but in the winter they require from two to three hours. When tender, put them for a minute or two into cold water, take them in your hands and slip off the skins. This is a much better and easier way than to remove the skin with a knife. Cut them in slices, lay them into a hot dish, sprinkle them with salt, add pepper and a little butter, and if you chose vinegar also. It is a very good way to cut up all that remains after dinner. Put on salt and vinegar and set them aside to be used cold another day.

Mohave Silver League.

A large crowd of enthusiastic silver men assembled in Lake's Hall last Wednesday night to take steps leading to the formation of a silver league. H. P. Ewing was called to the chair and explained the object of the meeting in a terse and pithy speech. The proposal to organize a league was carried unanimously and K. St. Charles was elected chairman and A. H. Smith secretary. H. P. Ewing asked for the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

"We declare it as our sole object in organizing this league to promote in every way the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and we each and all of us pledge our support to every means of promoting this end regardless of political parties."

It was unanimously adopted. Sixty names were signed to the list of membership and as soon as everything is put in working order it is expected that it will reach fully five hundred.—Mohave Miner.

Trot Out Yer Girls.

"I'm Orrin Holt, of Albany, and I've kem all the way down to this yer city of yours to git a wife. Trot out yer pretty gurls, boss, and I'll marry wun ef um right off."

The speaker was a tall, lanky farmer of about 30 years, who entered the marriage bureau in the New York City Hall. He mistook for a place where wives were supplied. When it was explained to him that he would have to get a girl some other place, and that the bureau was used simply as a place for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony he seemed more perplexed, and he left declaring that "Noo Yoric is a deuce of a place."

Holt is by occupation a farmer. His father is a Canadian, he said, and between the two they own "high into \$50,000 worth of a patch I reckon."

THE OLD SILVER DOLLAR.

"How dear to my heart is the old silver dollar,
When some kind subscriber presents it to view;
The liberty head, without necktie or collar,
And all the strange things that to us seem so new;
The wide spreading eagle, the arrows below it,
The stars and the words with the strange things they tell;
The coin of my father's we're glad that we know it,
For some time or other 'twill come in right well—
The spread eagle dollar, the star-spangled dollar,
The old silver dollar we all love so well."

A Curious Woodpile.

A unique kind of "woodpile" is described as having been resorted to in one of the Lead City gold mines. It is composed of timbers about the size of railroad ties, which are used in supporting the walls and roofs of the drifts and tunnels of the mines. A narrow gauge railroad brings the logs, which have been sawed flat on two sides, to a point on the mountain slope about six hundred feet above the valley, and they are then thrown into a wooden chute about four feet wide and two feet deep. The inside surface being kept smooth and slippery by a small stream of water. The point considered is that if the logs were allowed to run directly to the ground they would speedily excavate an enormous hole, besides damaging themselves, so the lower end of the chute is curved upward, and the logs leave it at an angle of about sixty degrees from the horizontal, and rise from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in the air, turning over and over and finally landing on the enormous pile already there. A useful outcome also accompanies this method, namely, the logs sort themselves in the pile according to their size—that is, the heavier ones, having greater momentum, are all found at the side furthest away from the chute.—Philadelphia Record.

An Iceberg Every Six Minutes.

The number of bergs given off in Glacier bay, Alaska, varies somewhat with the weather and the tides, the average being about one every five or six minutes, counting only those large enough to thunder loudly, and make themselves heard at a distance of two or three miles. The very largest, however, may, under favorable conditions, be heard ten miles, or even farther. When a large mass sinks from the upper fissured portion of the wall, there is first a keen, piercing crash, then a deep, deliberate, prolonged, thundering roar, which slowly subsides into a low, muttering growl, followed by numerous smaller, grating, clashing sounds from the agitated bergs that dance in the waves about the newcomer as if in welcome; and these again are followed by the swash and roar of the waves that are raised and hurled against the moraines. But the largest and most beautiful of the bergs, instead of thus falling from the upper weathered portion of the wall, rise from the submerged portion with a still greater commotion, springing with tremendous voice and gestures nearly to the top of the wall, tons of water streaming like hair down their sides, plunging and rising again and again before they finally settle in perfect poise, free at last, after having formed part of a slow-crawling glacier for centuries.—Century.

TO SERVE FRUIT.

GRAPES are placed on a large fruit dish, with green leaves around edge. BANANAS are slightly opened at one end and served on individual fruit plates. ORANGES are cut in half and eaten with an orange spoon. The peel serves as a cup. BERRIES are usually put in a large berry bowl and served in individual dishes at table. PINEAPPLES are peeled, cut in very thin slices, the core cut out, and served with sugar. OTHER several kinds of fruit are placed in one large fruit dish on the table, and each person provided with an individual fruit plate. ORANGES eaten in the natural state, or with the pulp prepared and simply sprinkled with sugar, are so delicious and healthful that it seems almost unnecessary to suggest other ways in which they may be utilized.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

DANIEL WEBSTER's sister-in-law, Mrs. Ezekiel Webster, is living in Concord, N. H. She is ninety-four years old. The first woman to take out naturalization papers in America was Mrs. Elizabeth Bryer, of Omaha, Neb. The date was February 14, 1857. THE Misses Brice, daughters of Senator Brice, will make a bicycle and kodak tour of the rural districts of France during the coming summer. THE last revolutionary pensioner, Mary Brown, of Knoxville, Tenn., died recently at the age of ninety-one. Her husband was a revolutionary soldier whom she married in 1824, when he was an old man and she a young woman of twenty.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

They that govern most make the least noise.—Selden. UNCERTAINTY and expectation are joys of life.—Congreve. AS sight is in the eye, so is the mind in the soul.—Sophocles. THERE is none so homely but loves a look-glass.—South. THERE is a pleasure in poetic pains which only poets know.—Cowper. COVETOUS men are mean slaves and drudges to their substance.—Burton. IF fame is to come only after death, I am in no hurry for it.—Martial. THE greatest learning is to be seen in the greatest plainness.—Willkins. IN our world death depicts temperance to do the work of age.—Young.

DUFFY—"That's a pretty bright dog of yours, Jawkins." Jawkins—"Why, yes; I believe that if he only knew how to talk, he'd be smart enough to keep his mouth shut!" Harper's Bazar. THEOLO—"Don't you think there will be any punishment hereafter for a man who 'commits bigamy'?" Diablo—"Of course I do. Both his wives will be there at the same time."—Brooklyn Life.

RANCH FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of improved land two miles from Safford, patented thirty acres in alfalfa, twenty-five acres planted in corn, comfortable adobe dwelling, best well of water in the valley, irrigation facilities unsurpassed, water cannot fail until the Gila river goes dry. The ranch will pay the purchase money in two years from the alfalfa alone. Apply to F. L. B. GOODWIN, Saffordville.

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